

VOLUME CXXX—No. 12. NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 3, 1887. WHOLE NUMBER 6,720.

Alexander Van Rensselaer gave to a number of friends on evening. It was a very de-
 affair.

The Mercury.

JOURN. P. BARNES, Editor and Proprietor.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

Robert T. Lincoln says he does not want to be President. That is where his head is level.

It is reported that that new pool in the gossamer rubber trade has resulted in a general advance in the price of rubber garments of twenty-five cents on the dollar.

British gold is again flowing into this country in payment for our immense exports of breakfasts, provisions and cotton. This will serve to stimulate business and make a better market for farm produce.

The Cleveland Leader hails Robert T. Lincoln as "a rising political star." It says that "he is not a rising star because he is the son of that noble martyr, but because he has proved himself honest, true and statesmanlike, and endowed with the ability to conduct national affairs in a thorough-going, competent and business-like manner."

On the 27th of October, the people of Richmond, Va., are to lay the corner stone of a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee. This is to be the occasion of a grand reunion of all the confederate forces that can get there. To add to the glory of the occasion, President Cleveland and Jefferson Davis are both to be invited and both are expected to be present. Perhaps Jeff. will condescend to introduce the President.

The railway magnates study the crop reports closely. They have been looking solemn over the reports of drought from the West. Says a sagacious railway president: "If the corn crop is injured it will make a serious difference in the railroad work. I care more for a good corn crop than for all the Wall street manipulations." Agriculture is the foundation of all national prosperity.

The efforts of foreigners to acquire and monopolize large tracts of land in this country have been partially checked by the alien land laws. Englishmen and Scotchmen are now turning their attention to Mexico, where they are acquiring immense tracts of land at nominal prices. Let us hope that the land may not be held in large blocks in this country, to the exclusion of the small farmer who may desire to till his own soil.

One may get a new impression of the vastness of our country by some comparisons. Thus the region west of the Mississippi has room for 202 ordinary States such as those in New England. Colorado would make twenty-two such States as Connecticut. Yet Colorado is small compared with Dakota. When we have depopulated the whole world and gathered all of its people into Dakota, there would be left to every sixteen souls one acre of land, and vast as is Dakota, it is smaller than Texas by 116,000 square miles. And vast as is Texas it is only half as large as Alaska.

This nation, since its birth, has owned 100,000,000 acres of available public land. Nominal settlers have only one-third of it, though about 100,000,000 acres have been turned over to the States. The railway kings have gobbed more than one-third of this magnificent domain, mainly through corrupt legislation. We are glad to note the determination on the part of our present Government to right at least a small percentage of these wrongs. Secretary Lamar has already ordered the restoration of nearly 30,000,000 acres of land, held by various railroads, to be open to settlement under the homestead law.

An enterprising newspaper in Atlanta—not in that Atlanta which is the headquarters of the "New South," apparently—is anxious that "ex-President" Jefferson Davis should be invited to meet President Cleveland at Atlanta, and extend to him officially the hand of welcome, as the best living representative of the Southern people. It is hardly likely, we imagine, that the managers of Mr. Cleveland's stalling tour will allow this suggestion to be carried into effect, however agreeable it may be to his and their personal feelings. It wouldn't be good politics, exactly.

Inasmuch as the free trade papers have always strenuously insisted that the tariff has nothing to do with wages, it is rather amusing to find the New York Times arguing that under free trade harvest hands could be hired for \$1.50 instead of \$2 per day, and a corresponding reduction could be made in monthly wages, so that the cost of producing wheat would be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

It is announced that the Standard Oil Company is to build a fleet of tank steamers for carrying oil in bulk, each vessel to carry about 700,000 gallons and make the trip across the Atlantic in fourteen days or less. The oil will be pumped directly from the storage tanks on shore into the steamers' tanks. At present there are two or three German oil-tank steamers running to this country.

It is reported that the Kentucky Democrats are so alarmed by the inroads which the Republicans have made upon them that they are planning for a redistricting gerrymander in order to make the Congressional districts more certain. The plan was tried in Indiana, but it did not work well.

Senator Edmunds has received a retainer of \$25,000 to represent the Chicago dressed beef interests in their battle with the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Ex-Senator Conkling will appear for the railroads.

A Pretty "Clean Sweep."

"We suppose," says the N. Y. Mail and Express, that there are few Mugwumps who will continue to maintain that Mr. Cleveland has been a faithful apostle and exponent of Civil Service Reform, after nine tenths of the "Republican masses" have been turned out of the Federal offices, and their places taken by more or less active Democratic champions of a second term for the object of their blind and unquestioning idolatry. But we have the faith to believe that a large majority of the Republicans who voted for Mr. Cleveland are not so foolish and unpatriotic, or so indifferent to real reform; as thus to stultify themselves, and to ignore the facts.

We, therefore, respectfully submit to these deceived or more or less disappointed Mugwumps, the unquestionable and conclusive facts presented in the latest issue of that unimpeachable authority, the *Civil Service Record*, as to the following sweeping revolutions in the Interior Department, viz.:

Governors of Territories—All were changed before January 1 and Democrats appointed.

Secretaries of Territories—Seven out of the eighteen have been changed.

Surveyors-general—All have been changed.

Registers of land offices—Ninety-seven out of 104 have been changed.

Receivers of public moneys—Ninety-seven out of 104 have been changed.

Indian agents—Fifty-two of sixty-four have been changed.

Ninety per cent. of the 377 officials in a single department—that is to say, 338—have been changed.

These facts will not be denied. Can their significance be explained away?

The new "American" party issues an ambitious call for a national convention, and makes known the eleven great objects for which it is to contend. It proposes to close the doors against further immigration except under rigid restrictions, to revise the naturalization laws, to keep the public lands for American citizens only, to eradicate intemperance, to suppress polygamy, develop the resources of the country, provide free schools, and finally to adjust the relations between capital and labor. These are good objects, but they will never be reached through a new party to which will at once resort every crank, a good share of the time-servers, and every one that is in distress, and every one that is in debt, and every one that is discontented. But the brethren mean well, and they will have a good time organizing, until they get to the little matter of offices.

The tunnelling of the Alps in Europe has been regarded as a great triumph of engineering skill over the obstacles nature interposes to man's progress; but it must give place to a greater work, now being undertaken in this country, which is nothing less than tunnelling the Rocky Mountains. One of the highest peaks, called Tenay's Mountain is comparatively narrow, and a tunnel can be put through by digging twenty-five thousand feet, a trifle less than five miles. The point selected to begin is sixty miles west of Denver. When completed this tunnel will greatly cheapen the cost of transportation, as it will save about three hundred miles of detour in the road, now made necessary to reach one of the passes. The success of the undertaking is only a question of time, though it may take several years to accomplish it.

The Americans living in Paris held a meeting on the evening of the day when some of them had gone to decorate Lafayette's grave, and passed resolutions to the effect that a proper return for the gift of Balbo's statue would be a statue of Washington, or of Washington and Lafayette, to be offered to the French people and to be set up in Paris. April 30, 1889, the centennial of the day when, thanks to the assistance given by France and Lafayette, our first President took the oath of office.

Recently a gentleman laid a wager that he could get an autograph out of Lord Tennyson, who is remarkably close in the distribution of his sign manual. The gentleman sat down and wrote a polite note asking the noble lord which, in his opinion, was the best dictionary of the English language—Webster's or Ogilvie's. That will fetch him, thought the man who set the trap. Did it? By the next post came half a sheet of note paper, on which was carefully pasted the word "Ogilvie," cut out of the correspondent's own letter.

There are indications of the approach of another torrid season in Louisiana Democratic politics. Governor McEnery would like another term, but ex-Governor Nicholls and his friends object. The New Orleans Times Democrat is for McEnery, the New Orleans Picayune for Nicholls. There are any number of personal jealousies and animosities left over from previous faction fights, and coming elections of United States senators already cast their shadows before.

With pleuro-pneumonia for the cows and spinal meningitis for the horses, the farmers of this country are having a hard time of it. Horse's diseases are like men's diseases in one respect. Human maladies may start in a horse, but if they get well along a palace will not protect its occupant. Spinal meningitis with the horses starts in a filthy wet stable hardly fit for a pig pen, but it takes the clean stables in its route when it gets started.

If John Swinton accepts the Socialist nomination for Secretary of State against Henry George there will be a lively canvass which will pretty surely draw out every labor vote, and so make the situation increasingly interesting to the Democrats.

Mrs. General Hancock is a candidate for the postmastership in Washington.

A Democrat's Arraignment of His Party.

James K. Cowen's Speech to the Maryland Republican Convention.

I am on this platform to-day very much after the fashion of an expert witness. You want to know something of democratic reform under the present management in Maryland. It no doubt seems curious for an independent democrat like me to address a republican convention, but I want to say for myself, as well as for the body of independent democratic voters of the State, that they propose to support, out-and-out, the ticket you have nominated to-day. I know well two of the men on that ticket. The platform of the regular democrats declares in favor of reform election laws. Why, they have been elected that for 12 years. There has never been a contested election case but that the regular ticket was counted in. It was Mr. Gorman who engineered the looting of the ballot boxes, with Mr. Rasin, his lieutenant. It was Mr. Gorman who brought Eugene Higgins to Howard County to forge the ballots. Mr. Gorman had his lieutenants in the democratic convention. His "Jim" Burley and "Fritz" Buckleheimer were vice-presidents of that convention. The democrats promised fair election laws in 1875 and 1879. The legislature elected upon the 1879 platform was as full of promises as a mulberry tree is of fruit, and was not that very legislature the most corrupt ever known?

Are we to act like children and rely upon their promises of election reform forever? We have been fed with the east wind of promises long enough. They have taken the very people who committed election frauds and put them into office. How can we believe the professions of the convention when these very men sat in that convention? Measured by the standard of party responsibility, the regular democrats of the State have been false to all their promises. They have violated their pledges and rewarded corruption with office. I believe the way to reform the party is with a club. I do not believe in any rose water business. You don't expect me to endorse whatever your platform may say on national issues. I am true to the democratic faith. You cannot expect me to support your national candidates. I shall retain my democratic faith. Just what that faith is I do not know. One year it is free trade and the next year it is protection. The platform recently adopted by the Maryland democrats lies in the teeth of the national democratic platform, and violates every pledge made by President Cleveland. So that, as a party man, I stamp upon that platform and spit upon it. The democratic party has now a chance to put democratic promises into deeds before the election.

Geo. Henderson, a colored lad of about ten years, was terribly bitten by a dog at Mr. William A. Stoddard's slaughter house Saturday night. The lad had been warned time and again to keep away but persisted in tormenting the animal, until finally he lacerated, two teeth broken, both lips badly torn and his clothes literally stripped from the body. W. J. Gardner, succeeded in rescuing the boy from the infuriated dog in time to save his life. He is attended by Dr. Eeroyal.

The large cat-boat Haleyon, built last winter by the Messrs. Albrow, for Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, has been rigged as a cutter, and will be with difficulty identified by those acquainted with her at first sight of her. Her mast has been stepped eight feet abaft of its former position, and with her long topmast, and bowsprit, her appearance is greatly improved.

An investigation by the State Board of Health into the Connemack Park Hotel drainage matter is being held. This is a good thing and the sooner the responsibility is fixed somewhere and the matter cleared up generally the better.

Among the applicants for admission to the bar now being examined in Providence, is General Charles R. Brayton, late Chief of State Police. The General will make a vigorous and we have no doubt, a successful lawyer.

The Right Reverend Bishop Harkin, of Providence, was in town the early part of the week a guest of Rev. Dr. Grace. The Bishop officiated at St. Mary's on Sunday.

Miss Northing and Miss Ambrose of Newport, are registered at the Intervale House, North Conway; P. C. Brownell and wife, Little Company, are at the Mount Pleasant House.

Major Theodore E. Gibbs, with his accustomed generosity, has expressed intention of presenting to the School Board the sum of \$100 for medals for next year's graduates.

Mr. Frank Lawton, of New York, a native of Newport, has been spending the summer at Block Island. He returned home by the New York boat Tuesday night.

Mrs. DelBois, wife of Henry D. DelBois, Jr., of Middletown, with her son, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hazard, of Bloomington, Wisconsin.

Mr. William C. Swan, of Greensboro, N. C., who has been enjoying August among Newport friends, returned to his southern home last night.

Rev. C. H. Smith will preach at the Union Congregational church at the 8 o'clock service to-morrow.

In Cincinnati, as in New York, the United Labor party is to be recognized in the appointment of registers and election officers. A judicial order has been made to that effect.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Civil Service Regulations—Report in regard to Secretary Lamar—An Ex-Clerk Under Arrest—Trade Dollars Received Into Bureau—Daniel Gilling Into the Newspaper Business—The International Medical College—Morgan's Agent of the Water Department—A Green Green for Elching Complex.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 1887. After testing the new Civil Service regulations in the War Department the Civil Service Commissioners state that the experiment was a success, except in some minor particulars that can be readily adjusted to meet existing conditions of the system in question. As a result of this examination the Commissioners have certified to the War Department the names of eight persons for that number; \$1,200 vacancies, and names to fill the forty-eight vacancies in the \$1,000 class will at once be certified. These appointments will be made with due regard to the apportionment of the offices, according to the quotas of the several States of the Union. The new rules will be applied to the clerks of all the Departments in the Treasury, it is supposed, being met in order.

It is given out that Secretary Lamar is strenuously opposed to the new civil service rules, and that he will exert his influence to prevent their application to the Interior Department, though, I doubt the truthfulness of the report for Mr. Lamar having been a college professor fully appreciates the scholarly attainments of his subordinates. I have it from good authority that the Commissioner of Patents has made the names of eight interesting persons for that number; \$1,200 vacancies, and names to fill the forty-eight vacancies in the \$1,000 class will at once be certified. These appointments will be made with due regard to the apportionment of the offices, according to the quotas of the several States of the Union. The new rules will be applied to the clerks of all the Departments in the Treasury, it is supposed, being met in order.

Gen. Allen Rutherford, formerly an Auditor of the Treasury, but now a prominent claim Attorney, of this city, and a clerk named Brommer, of the Pension Office are under arrest on the charge of purloining Government records from that Bureau the penalty being five years at penal servitude. The clerk confesses his crime, but the lawyer stoutly denies his guilt, and attempts to saddle another with the offence charged.

The Treasury has redeemed and re-issued into dimes about four and three quarter millions of trade-dollars; the time for redemption will expire in a few days and it is believed that very little is now left outstanding. Despite the fact that more than sixteen million dollars have been paid on pensions this month, the excess of Treasury receipts over all disbursements foots up three and a half millions for the same period thus largely augmenting the already enormous surplus, which seems a very troublesome white elephant on the hands of the Government.

National Bank depositors now hold \$20,204,254 of Government funds—by far the largest amount they have ever had in their history.

The last Cabinet meeting was one of Acting Secretaries, Secretary Bayard the only member present, the others being away on their vacation. Col. Daniel Lamont, the President's Private Secretary is said to be interested in a Democratic pictorial weekly, soon to be launched on the great sea of New York Journalism. I hear that the new venture will call into requisition the wonderful talents of Thos. Nast, who has done so much to win fame and fortune for Harper's Weekly.

Delegates to the International Medical Congress are arriving daily, and it is thought there will be from two to three thousand—perhaps more—in attendance. It will probably be the largest and most important meeting of its character that ever assembled, and its deliberations are anticipated with general interest. Several public meetings of the citizens of Washington have been held lately, in which were boldly presented charges of malfeasance and misfeasance in the management of the affairs of the City Water Department, and the President was even petitioned to remove the District Commissioners for neglect of duty. But the fact that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department have at last certified to the correctness of the accounts of the Commissioners for nine years past, will, I suppose, acquit them of all blame and put a quietus to the agitation.

Among the other numerous attractions the Federal City is a great Gretia Green for eloping couples from the States of Maryland and Virginia, and not a week passes that does not witness these romances in real life. "The cruel parents" generally telegraph for the arrest of the fugitives, but seldom in time to frustrate the hopes of the determined lovers.

The New York Times had the following paragraph in its cable column of Sunday:—Henry G. Marquand's already celebrated piano case and stools were finally shipped on Thursday, and involved at a value of \$46,500. Three years have been expended on them, and Tradema's decorations on the cover alone cost \$4,000. The works are to be of American make. Europeans say this touches the top notch of American extravagance.

The Georgia Legislature is now expected to dodge the passage of the Glenn bill, the prospect of which has stirred up so much opposition among Northern churches, by passing a joint resolution providing that the \$8,000 appropriation for the Atlanta University shall be taken away unless that institution gives satisfactory assurance to the Governor that it will admit no white pupils. This resolution would not expressly cover the case of other institutions, but it would doubtless accomplish its purposes, as all other schools that receive State aid will have notice that if they mix colors their appropriations will also be taken away.

Mrs. D. G. Croley, ("Jenny June") has been made president of Mrs. R. P. Newby's Women's Endowment Cattle Company. The company has filed its certificate of incorporation in New Jersey, and has a capital stock of \$1,500,000 divided into 3000 shares of \$500 each. The company has control of nearly two million acres of fine grazing land in New Mexico, on which there are now 6000 head of cattle. The stock is to be placed with women as an endowment for their children.

It is expected that 50,000 Grand Army veterans will join the parade at St. Louis.

The people of this country chew, smoke and snuff \$250,000,000 worth of tobacco every year.

Marriages.

In this city, 27th ult., by the Rev. E. P. Tuller, William H. King to Annie B. Cook, both of this city.
At Emmanuel Church, Geneva, Switzerland, 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Adams, assisted by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, George Prentice Taylor, Jr., of New York, to Mary Ann Zurich, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Hilditch, of this city.
In Fall River, 29th ult., James H. Thurston to Joanna Sullivan, both of Newport.

Deaths.

In this city, 28th ult., Captain Henry A. Brightmann.
In this city, 29th ult., Clara B., daughter of Thomas and late Mary Marshall, aged 18 years, 6 months and 11 days.
In this city, 30th ult., Cornelius A. Curran, aged 62 years.
In this city, 31st ult., John Thomas, infant son of John and Maria A. Gallagher, aged 4 months and 19 days.
In New York, 28th ult., Patrick J., son of the late Dennis and Catharine Coffey, aged 27 years and 6 months.
In Providence, 27th ult., Samuel N. Burroughs, 38; 28th ult., Henry, 56; 28th, John R. Hiltwell, 81; 28th, John Golden, 22; 27th, Mary A. McCormick, 87; 28th, Phoebe A. Kenner, 97.
In Woonsocket, 26th ult., Spencer Mowry, aged 81 years.
In East Greenwich, 24th ult., Giles Spencer, aged 72 years.
In Greene, R. I., 25th ult., Sylvie G. Wood, in his 81st year.
In Pawtucket, 30th ult., John McIntosh, in his 82d year.
In San Francisco, August 29th, John Simmons, a native of Newport, R. I., aged 61 years and 8 months.
Mr. Simmons will be remembered by many of our older citizens as a printer, who was a compositor in the office of the Herald of the Times, Rhode Island, and Newport Mercury, and who went to California many years ago. He has several relatives residing here at the present time.

Fine Tailoring.

Mr. D. Toy, 11 Charles Street, Boston, has just returned from London, where he selected choice lines of the finest cloths in the market, which can now be examined by his customers. Mr. Toy is the agent in Boston for Winchester's Son and Flowers, of London.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
113 Touro Street, corner High.
Office hours 11 to 2.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER STANDARD TIME.	1887.	Sun	(Sun)	Moon	(High water rises)	(sets)	(Moon)	(Eve)
1 Sat	24	6	29	7	21	8	34
2 Sun	5	30	6	28	7	45	9
3 Mon	5	31	6	26	8	10	9
4 Tues	5	32	6	24	8	11	10
5 Wed	5	33	6	23	9	11	10
6 Thurs	5	34	6	21	9	11	11
7 Fri	5	35	6	19	10	11	12

Full Moon, 3d day, 6h. 15m., morning.
Last Quarter, 10th day, 10h. 30m., morning.
New Moon, 17th day, 2h. 0m., morning.
First Quarter, 24th day, 6h. 40m., morning.



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CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, colic and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Acute they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their speediness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the base of so many ills that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. 25 cents in 10 cents; 50 cents in 25 cents. Sold by druggists every where.

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Very Low To Close.
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LOOK FOR THE RED FLAG.

[From the Daily Season.]
A LONDON LETTER.

Women to the University.—During the last week and a half, the University of London has been the scene of a most interesting and successful examination of the women of the University of London. The examination was held at the University of London, and was attended by a large number of ladies, who were examined in the various subjects of the course.

The ladies are certainly keeping the Jubilee in a very striking fashion. First, I suppose, by universal recognition of the fact that a female sovereign has been the best of English monarchs, they have been showing what their fair subjects are capable of. They have distinguished themselves at the several University examinations of the year in a manner that has astonished their warmest advocates. We heard a week or two ago of the triumph achieved by Miss Agnes de Ramsay, daughter of Sir John de Ramsay, who gained the position of Senior Classic at Cambridge, and of the high places gained by several of her lady rivals. Now we learn that this success has been followed up at the London University examination, at which 45 ladies have gained honours. In the Faculty of Arts departments there were 45 ladies among the 266 successful candidates. This year there are 61 among a total sum of 340. One in five of the gentlemen gains honours; one in four of the ladies. I apprehend this difference may be accounted for by the undoubted fact that the lady winners are above the average of their sex in ability and resolution. They are exceptionally gifted both in talents and in character, and having entered upon a studious or scholastic course, pursue it with an unflinching energy and perseverance not at all characteristic of the average University student. The London University may perhaps attract a more earnest class of young men from its known rigour and peculiar position, but, taking the older institutions as a sample, I should certainly say that a large proportion of their alumni were neither very zealous nor very clever. I have known a good many undergraduates who were not at all inclined to set the Canon Ision fire, even if they had had the ability to do so. But the average girl who did not mean to study hard would certainly not enter upon a University career. She must have both the aptitude and the inclination for it to make it worth her while to take such a step. Hence the women who come forward for these examinations represent a higher class of their sex than the men do. People who argue from these feminine triumphs that the average girl is quite equal to the average boy in this kind of work are, I think, mistaken. And since women have so large a sphere to themselves in which man cannot hope to compete with them, they can very well afford to acknowledge this. In the field of modern languages, however, they are quite on a level with their brothers—often, indeed, more ready and fluent—and I am not surprised to find that four ladies have passed with double honours. In German they have the first and second classes all to themselves, and only two gentlemen compete with them in the third class. Now, German is by no means an easy language to learn, as I know by sad experience. It is considered by philologists as the most difficult language in Europe except the Russian, and it, therefore, speaks well for the industry of these ladies that they should so thoroughly have mastered the black-letter tongue. More surprising, however, is the achievement of the three ladies who have gained honours in the Science Department, not even being daunted by the difficulties of anatomy and physiology. I notice with interest that the Queen has sent Miss De Ramsay a portrait of herself, inscribed with her own hand.

I was very much interested in the account of a centenary festival kept the other day at Lambeth Palace. It was the centenary of the consecration of the first Colonial Bishop of the English Church. Nova Scotia was the first Episcopate, and since then no fewer than 70 Colonial and missionary dioceses have been established throughout the world. To whatever form of faith we may belong individually, we cannot, I think, fail to take a warm interest in the development of Christianity throughout formerly heathen or churchless lands, and the missionary bishops of the English Church can boast of three martyrs—Bishop MacKenzie died in Central Africa, Bishop Patteson was martyred in the Southern Seas, and Bishop Hannington laid down his life for the Faith in Equatorial Africa. Bishop Selwyn was another missionary bishop, though he did not sacrifice his life ostensibly to his work. Is the tournee doomed? Are the days of the dress improver and all the modern variations of the old-fashioned bustle numbered? I am assured by some who are in the secrets of certain modistes that such is really the case, and that all recent changes are tending in that direction. I must admit that I have lately seen some handsome dresses made with long, full skirts, without any suspicion of artificial aid. Fashion is so apt to rush from one extreme to the other that I should not be much surprised if a change of this kind were in prospect. At the same time I should advise my readers not to reckon upon it too confidently.

As to trimmings, lace in every shade is still as popular as it deserves to be, for nothing can be more elegant if it is fresh and nice, though, of course it is not suitable for hard or rough wear. As a hint to young ladies with a limited allowance who like to freshen up a half-worn dress, I may mention that the ready-made lace and muslin trousseau for wearing down the front of a bodice answer this purpose admirably. It is always the front that catches the eye, and it is just that part that gets the first worn, the button-holes, &c., looking shabby. These trimmings are made in so many colours that it is not

difficult to match any costume or to select a pretty contrast. Even if the dress has not lost its first freshness it is useful to have two or three of these "fronts," since they afford an agreeable variety of costume, especially at this season, when for visits, holiday excursions, &c., it is desirable to have a good change of toilette without too much lumber in the way of luggage.

Brown is a favourite colour just now, and certainly it is a very suitable one for autumn wear. A brown woolen or brown velvet dress, nicely made, with a silk waistcoat of a darker shade or of a prettily contrasted colour, looks very suitable for the autumnal days, which are beginning to come upon us, and can really be worn for almost any occasion in the day time. Black and intermingled are always elegant and dressy. I remember once attending a large ball, and the most effective and becoming toilettes there were worn by two young ladies in half-mourning. They had black silk dresses and head dresses of white feathers. A black lace dress over a white silk skirt trimmed with black and white ribbon, makes a charming and stylish evening dress. In millinery, too, the same combination is effective, and I have seen some nice black straw hats becomingly trimmed with an intermixture of black velvet and white ribbon and black and white feathers. A combination of colours is very general this year, and it is certainly very pretty and effective on one condition, that the colours are well chosen. A silver-grey dress of Irish poplin, with a vest and front skirt of pink silk, covered with white lace and trimmed with a mixture of pink and grey ribbon, made a charming toilet. Brown is a very accommodating colour, and can combine with many others—blue, red, and green—but a French modiste has given her opinion that the only perfect combination for a rich brown is apple green. Blue, however, looks very well with a chestnut brown. Black velvet adapts itself to anything, so does black lace. A black velvet bodice or jacket is a most useful possession. A lady having a black velvet bodice and a silk skirt with black velvet widths introduced at the back can effect a total change of costume by substituting a lace blouse in white or cream colour for the black one which she usually wears with the dress. A little contrivance is certainly a most useful gift.

A Water-Locating Rod.

One of the recent triumphs of the divining rod has been at the Arvonmouth Docks, England. The company owning the docks having received an intimation that an American company proposed establishing a sugar factory near the docks, provided a good water supply could be secured, a certain Mr. Lawrence—who has the reputation of considerable success as a water finder—was engaged to examine the neighboring ground. In this case the rod employed was a piece of spring steel, which was bent to the shape of a horse shoe, as the searcher, holding his elbows close to his sides, began to walk slowly over the field. After a while the steel became so violently agitated and twisted itself with such force, that one of Mr. Lawrence's fingers was cut. He directed the company to commence boring at the spot thus indicated by the shedding of his blood, and the work was accordingly commenced. At the depth of 107 feet water was struck and has since flowed at the rate of a thousand gallons per hour.

In New England also the location of wells is said to be frequently decided by the aid of the water twig. And, moving westward, we are told that the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad companies have, in crossing arid plains, been glad to avail themselves of the services of the divining rod in order to successfully locate their artesian wells. Doubtless, ere long, this seemingly mysterious power will be scientifically explained. For the present, however, it remains among the number of unfathomed mysteries, of which a few still remain to puzzle our wisest men and to provoke the contemptuous sneers of those who (forgetting how little our great grand-parents knew of the forces of steam and electricity, and how certain it is that nature still holds many a secret which science has yet failed to discover) believe that whatever is beyond their own powers of understanding must necessarily be foolishness.

Mr. Geo. R. Chase, of Middletown, has been remarkably successful in locating wells by this method. He has never failed to find water where the rod reported it.

Robinson (who has just returned from abroad, and is not only willing, but anxious, to tell everybody all about his trip)—Hello, Jones, I'm glad to see you. I've just got back, you know.

Jones—Back from where?

Robinson—Why, Europe!

Jones—That so? I've been away myself for a couple of weeks out West. The West is a great country, Robinson. I was surprised. Why, in certain portions of Illinois the—

Robinson (with disgust)—Excuse me, Jones; but I've got to catch a train!

A sweet young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times."

Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

Getting News Away From Home.

Every woman, including those who have returned from Europe within the last few months; had saved her best gown for the Vanderbilt musicale. From first to last the entertainment proceeded with the utmost smoothness. The right people were all there, and the wrong ones Mrs. Vanderbilt had somehow arranged should not be present. Baron Soliere, who managed to appear at a musicale the week before, and who, it was thought from this, was after all to be taken up by Newport society, did not put in an appearance. "The dear Baron, who is so clever," like Cadeaux in "Ermine," was not visible either at Mrs. Cutting's dance on Wednesday, and it is rumored has left the gay watering-place where atmosphere, even if he did attend one musicale, has eminently not been congenial. Among the other guests, who comprised almost the entire cottage colony, at Mrs. Vanderbilt's were Miss Amelia Rives, the young Virginian authoress and horsewoman, who, it is said, can jump her horse over a six-barred gate with ease and write an epic on the Deluge all in one morning, and Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who has lately returned from a course of dramatic instruction in Paris, whose portrait lately appeared in a weekly paper, and whose daily movements are duly chronicled in an evening contemporary. It is understood that Miss De Wolfe, who in a recent interview expressed herself as being very fond of the stage, but fortunately removed from the pressure of poverty, which she seemed to think largely induced her fellow-amateur, Mrs. Potter, to go upon the professional boards, may after the manner of Mrs. Langtry at Long Branch appear in a performance of a play called "The Circus Rider" before she leaves Newport. It is said there has been some difficulty experienced in finding some one to take the part of the horse. Another guest at Mrs. Vanderbilt's looking as radiantly handsome as ever was Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who must have experienced a peculiar sensation to find herself again at so beautiful an entertainment in what was once her own home.—[Sunday Times.]

In A French Boarding School.

In every French school, be it convent or pension, the girls are obliged to wear the uniform peculiar to their school. The custom is an excellent one, as it not only saves a great deal of trouble, but it prevents any petty jealousies on the subject of dress. The time after dinner until 7 o'clock, with the exception of 15 minutes for prayers, is entirely devoted to exercise. In summer the scholars walk or play in the garden, and in winter, with the exception of the very small girls, who amuse themselves in their own way in their class room, they dance in what is called the *salon des étrennes*, or scholars' parlour. This dancing is compulsory, no other mode of exercise being allowed indoors, and although great fun to begin with, toward the close of winter the formula becomes rather monotonous, and the time for playing in the garden at night as well as in the day time is halved with delight. Seven o'clock rings, and this is the signal for two hours' study before bed time, one of these hours being usually devoted to the piano. At the Protestant girls have their prayers, and the small children go to bed, followed at 9 by the entire school. Thus one day succeeds the other, with only a change of Professor to mark the difference, until Thursday afternoon, from 2 until 4, when the scholars are allowed to receive their parents or friends in the *salon*, or, if they have none near enough to visit them, to write their letters. To French girls there is very little liberty allowed on the subject of letter writing, but to the English and Americans the permission is given to correspond with such friends or relatives as are put on a list by their parents or guardians. It is not the custom for French papas or mammas to put such trust in their daughters, and every letter not addressed to them must be left unsealed to be read by the Principal, through whose hands passes every letter sent from the school. Should she find fault with any of these letters she reads, they are returned to the writer to be torn up or corrected as she may direct. When a visitor is announced, the scholar before entering the *salon* is obliged to put on a pair of gloves, which she must always have at hand for the purpose. This is a source of great amusement, especially to the Americans, the idea of gloves upon being very funny. This same rule is also observed by those who take dancing lessons, when slippers and gloves are *de rigueur*. Sweets of any kind brought by mamma or their friends to the "refectory girls" are at once confiscated by the old lady who acts somewhat in the capacity of door-keeper, but who would be highly insulted if you called her anything but *la dame du vestibule*. Every night after dinner, as long as these goodies last, they are brought into the refectory in a big basket, and doled out to their owners in small portions.—[Harper's Bazar.]

An American statesman got off at Falls View to look at Niagara. After examining it critically for a moment he remarked to a bystander, "Huge affair, ain't it? I suppose it runs all night, too?"

Miss Goldicheng—I am having such a lovely dress made for Mrs. Milas' lawn party.

Miss Wishtwas, of Brooklyn—Oh, you are going? I do so wish I was, but I am not invited.

Miss Goldicheng—Oh, neither am I; but we lived in Washington two years, you know, and got rid of all that cold, formal conventionality that is such a painful feature of American society outside the capital.

A Point for the Saturday Half-Holiday System.

Quotation from Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts' "Sabbath for Man," in support of the Saturday half-holiday system.

"It is found by experiment that as much work is actually done by the average workman in five days and a half, with the anticipation and advantage of a Saturday half-holiday, as was done in six days before such a plan was adopted. This is the testimony of Mr. A. S. Gage, of Gage Brothers, Chicago, who adopted the Saturday half-holiday at a time when the subject was agitated there a few years ago. Mr. Gage being asked, 'How do your employees use their extra time?' replied, 'That is just the question I put to my boys. I found that some had gone to the baseball park. Some have organized little baseball clubs of their own. Some have families, and I find that they take a car and go to the south park. If they did not have Saturday afternoons they couldn't go at all, because most of them have that respect for the Sabbath and that love for their little ones that they feel that they must go to church, and they don't like the idea of taking in the parks on Sundays.' Mr. Gage continued: 'We have, you know, five or six hundred employees, of whom two hundred are girls, employed in our factory up stairs. When the scheme was first proposed the foreman said, 'I can't close at one o'clock. It is utterly impossible. I can't afford to lose half a day's time or our men. Many of the hands are on piece work, and you have no right to take off their time.' We said, 'We'll take the right. Now, girls and boys, we shall close next Saturday at one o'clock. By working a little harder while you are at work you'll find that you'll earn just as much money as you do now, and you'll come back next Monday with steadier hands, clearer heads, brighter eyes and rosier faces.' 'How does it work? Did the employees lose anything?' 'No. They made just as good wages as they had before. I took the pains to compare their wage accounts to see, and they lost absolutely nothing.

Mrs. Alfred W. Chase, State Supt. Sabbath Observance Department, W. C. T. U.

New York Fashions.

London tailors and importers of French costumes furnish hints of the cloth gowns in preparation for the first cool days of autumn and for early winter. Smooth cloths will be used again for dressy suits, two colors in rather marked contrast appearing in one costume. For these combination cloth costumes the lighter color will be used for the lower skirt and vest, with a dark basque and drapery; the trimming is braiding on the vest and lower skirt of the dark color used for the upper part; thus *serpente* green cloth will be draped over a skirt of gray cloth which is elaborately banded with green like that of the over-dress; another gown has a skirt of tobacco brown cloth with a polonaise of dark blue cloth, and the braiding on the light brown vest and the skirt border is of dark blue like that of the polonaise. When a jacket is added it matches the color of the upper part of the gown; small mantles and still smaller shoulder capes are made of combinations of the two colors softened by the use of braid in complicated designs, and of fringe made of the braid. Pinked edges are again seen on imported cloth gowns, forming side bands, yokes, borders and vests, made of alternating rows of dark and light cloths, as pansy-color with fawn, or Havana brown with cactus red.

PLAIN AND PLAID CLOTHS.

Plain and plaid cloths will be seen together in Autumn gowns in the way so popular for summer gingham, satteens, etc., with the basque of the plain smooth-faced cloth, and the skirt with its long drapery of large-plaided, softer twilled cloth. This is prettily illustrated in a dark myrtle green cloth basque made single-breasted, short on the hips, with position pleats in the back, and trimmed with gilt cord set on in a braiding pattern, forming two points below the collar in front and two behind. The high collar and the wrists of the coat sleeves are also braided. The skirt has a green ground with large plaids of cream, gold and red upon it, and is laid in wide side pleats with a very long draped overskirt, which hangs in full straight pleats down the middle of the back. Another dress which will serve for the autumn traveling gown, about which brides expectant are already asking, had a plain position basque of the drab shade called *ashes-of-roses*, with a draped skirt of cross-barred fawn and drab, the bars nearly two inches apart. For those who prefer that the greater part of the dress should be of plain cloth, the plaid is confined to the lower skirt, and is only visible at the foot and up each side, and in the middle of the back between the plain drapery, which may be in points or in square-cornered long ends.

Varieties.

A would-be wit once said, speaking of the fair sex—"Ah, it's a woman's mission to make fools of men." "And how vexed we are," said a bright-eyed lady present, "to find that Nature has so often forestalled us."

Miss Goldicheng—I am having such a lovely dress made for Mrs. Milas' lawn party.

Miss Wishtwas, of Brooklyn—Oh, you are going? I do so wish I was, but I am not invited.

Miss Goldicheng—Oh, neither am I; but we lived in Washington two years, you know, and got rid of all that cold, formal conventionality that is such a painful feature of American society outside the capital.

AYER'S PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Impairment. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightley, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and began regaining my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels. By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel J. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Ealing, Richmond, Va.

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Largest and most complete assortment of millinery in the city. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. Great reduction in every department. We are offering our entire summer stock at less than cost.

HATS! ** HATS!

The balance of our trimmed hats and bonnets to be sold at unheard of low prices. Children's lace and velvet caps and bonnets at less than cost. We have an immense variety of sunshades and beach hats. Also a fine line of white flowers, silk, gauze, mull, veilings, crapes, plain and fancy ribbons. A large assortment of silk and crape bonnets continually on hand. Ladies' dress caps and widows' caps, nurse caps. Special bargains in every department, at

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,

SUSQUEHANA RED ASH,

OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,

MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

PERRY BROTHERS.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas C. Clarke, of Newport in Rhode Island, has this day assigned to the undersigned, all of his goods, chattels, debts, effects and other estate for the benefit of those creditors of said assignor who shall exhibit and prove their respective claims within six months from the date hereof; and shall within the same time execute and deliver a release under seal of said claims.

All creditors of said assignor are hereby requested to present their claims; and all persons indebted to him to make payment to the undersigned.

PHINEAS C. CLARKE, Assignee.

Newport, R. I., August 16th, 1887.

CLAMBAKE!!!

—THE—

M. E. Church, Middletown,

Southwick's Grove,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1887.

(If fair, if not, the next fair day.)

Officers will leave the State House for those who wish to attend from Newport.

Plum served from 12 to 4.30.

The Cream and other refreshments served on the grounds.

Children, 20c.

Adults, 50c.

Will hold its annual clam bake at

Southwick's Grove,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1887.

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